

LEADING ARTICLES—November 25, 1927

FLING CHALLENGE TO GREED
COMPANY "UNION" DENOUNCED
SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH
OFFERING BIGGEST FIELD
DETECTIVE AGENCIES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Veil O' Mystery*

SOMETIMES through the Golden Gate it comes, rolling along in great billowy puffs that may be likened to the cannon's after-smoke.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1395—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—E. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 237, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 119—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board. Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell 214 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5336 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Glamburno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 P. M., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1927

No. 43

Fling Challenge To Greed

The condition of striking coal miners in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia "challenges and ought to shock the sense of justice of the American people," declared a conference of representatives of American Federation of Labor national and international affiliates and city central bodies that were called to assist these miners.

The conference, authorized by the American Federation of Labor convention at Los Angeles, was presided over by President Green. Speakers declared that the political powers of Pennsylvania, together with coal owners, railroads and public utilities were joined in a conspiracy to destroy the Miners' Union.

The state issues commissions to gunmen and thugs who are paid by the coal companies. This irresponsible, feudal army ignores all law and is only responsible to the coal barons.

Gifford Pinchot, former governor of Pennsylvania, made a spirited address to the unionists. He revealed methods employed by the feudalists, and how they have been using the political machinery of the state to recruit their private armies that ignore all law.

Resolutions that were unanimously approved declare that sheriffs in a number of counties in Pennsylvania are charged with perverting their official positions "and have selfishly profited by the appointment of deputy sheriffs, clothed with full police authority to carry out the directions of mine owners who are paying for the service.

"In Pennsylvania we find that all of the anti-combination laws, intended to restrain the great corporate combinations, have been perverted to safeguard and advance corporate wealth and to oppress the wage earners.

"The injunctive process has been used in Pennsylvania, not to sustain law or provide equity, but to deny workers the right to secure justice under the law. It has been used to set aside law, so that the workers are denied the right to appeal under the law to the courts to test the validity of leases. The injunction has removed the law, taken the place of the law and operated to reverse the safeguards intended by the law. By these injunction decrees the workers have been removed from the operation of state legislation and state law and have been placed under Federal judge-made dictum.

"Can we in America longer tolerate such feudalistic control of industry, when the fundamental purpose of our government is to promote equality before the law and not to create a police power designed purposely and, specifically for the sole benefit of a favored few? This presents a most reprehensible state of affairs in free America.

"This condition of affairs is not one that is alone of concern to labor, organized or unorganized. It is one that is of deep and abiding concern to every liberty-loving citizen. It is inconceivable that such a state of affairs should be tolerated in our day and time. We believe that such a state of affairs cannot long exist if the American people are made aware of the facts and of all that is transpiring in this land of the free and the home of the brave.

"This conference therefore calls upon all liberty-loving and liberal-minded citizens of our great republic to give this subject serious consideration. We call upon the churches, the educational institutions and all liberal-minded and free institutions

and organizations to come into Pittsburgh to see what we have seen, to learn for themselves, to behold this degradation and oppression and brutality, to witness this economic and social tragedy, to learn of the judicial processes and of the feudalistic police control in the State of Pennsylvania. The story is an amazing and tragic one."

The conference called upon the miners to continue their observance of law "and to pay no heed to power assumed by those who are unauthorized under the law to limit, circumscribe or repress their rights as citizens."

A committee was appointed to acquaint Governor Fisher of this state with conditions, and the American Federation of Labor executive council was requested to confer with the chief executive of the nation and other governmental officials on Pennsylvania conditions.

Organized labor in this State was urged to inaugurate an active organizing campaign, and to also become politically active on a non-partisan basis.

Opposition to anti-combination laws and injunctions were recorded, and the American trade union movement was urged to start a nation-wide relief campaign for the destitute miners. The establishment of relief committees to collect monies, food and clothing was recommended and all American Federation of Labor international and national and state bodies were asked to assist.

The American Federation of Labor executive council was asked to conduct this campaign and to take such further action as may be deemed necessary to re-establish law and to hasten a fair and just settlement of the controversy.

YOU CAN'T PUT A NATION IN JAIL.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which is a corporation chartered by the State of New York to engage in transportation, asks an injunction to forbid every member of the American Federation of Labor from seeking to unionize the employees of the corporation, which has a company union of its own. The Interborough has no charter to organize workers. It has no authority to spend money for organizing company unions. It is out of its field. But be that as it may, it has been truly said that you can't put a nation in jail, which may one of these days be made to read, you can't restrain more than three million men and women by the autocratic order of a court.

The Minneapolis Building Laborers' Union is attempting to re-establish the 1920 scale of 70 cents an hour which fell to pieces when these workers believed honeyed pleas of anti-unionists. The laborers were assured their union was not necessary and they could save monthly dues of \$1 if they accepted a guarantee of steady work for 65 cents an hour. The "guarantee," of course, was worthless, as the laborers discovered. The average rate for the six years has been 40 cents an hour, or 35 cents below the union rate. As each laborer would average 8064 hours of employment during the six years, he lost \$2822.40. These workers have concluded that a saving of \$72 in union dues in six years and a loss of \$2822.40 in wages is poor business. Hence the cry: "Back to the union."

COMPANY "UNION" DENOUNCED.

"Pious mush" is the term used by the New York World in ridiculing the claim of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company that its hand-picked company "union" is more satisfactory to employees than the regular trade union.

The Interborough wants the County Supreme Court to enjoin President Green and everyone else from interfering with its "union" and its yellow dog.

"It is about time, we believe, for the management of the Interborough to think twice and take stock of its knowledge," the World says. "This is a free country. There is nothing in its laws to forbid men to attend union meetings. The men who are holding these meetings are not even talking of a strike. 'Such action has not been thought of,' says the president of the American Federation of Labor.

"These meetings are not being held to prepare for war on the Interborough. They are being held for the purpose of attempting to prove to transit workers that their interests can be more satisfactorily represented by a bona fide labor union than by a toy union under the thumb of the Interborough management.

"We do not believe the pious mush of the Interborough that its employees are more adequately represented by a union of the Interborough's choosing than they would be by a union of their own choosing. We do not believe that the Interborough can continue successfully to dictate to its men which union they must choose. We believe in a free choice by each worker himself as to the union he will join.

"And if the Interborough declares war on the issue of a forced choice, we believe it will find the sentiment of this city overwhelmingly on the other side."

J. F. BRADY DEAD.

John F. Brady, 61, deputy collector of customs in charge of the export division of the San Francisco customs district, died last Saturday after a long illness. Although a Democrat, he was appointed, under the Republican administration, acting collector of customs at the port of Eureka because of his efficiency and knowledge of the service. Brady helped to organize the National Federal Employees' Union, which was born in San Francisco ten years ago. Death occurred at his apartments in the Shawmut Hotel, Jones and O'Farrell streets. The funeral will be held at 9:45 o'clock, Monday morning, from St. Peter's Church.

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AN URGENT CALL.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, 1927.

To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor,
Greeting:

For seven long, weary months thousands of bituminous coal miners have been either locked out or on strike in Central and Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Northern West Virginia and elsewhere.

The plight of these striking miners and their families presented a most tragic and pitiable picture. Suffering, sacrifice and starvation have been endured and are being faced by these heroic miners and their families. In the State of Pennsylvania these miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, are the victims of brutal and inhuman treatment accorded them by coal and iron police, the state constabulary and deputy sheriffs.

Thousands have been evicted from their homes and are living in barracks built for them by the United Mine Workers of America. Thousands more are facing eviction.

With the approach of winter their hardships will be almost unbearable and they must have help in order to endure them.

In these desperate straits they look to us, their brothers and sisters in the trade union movement, for sustenance and support. The long continued struggle, during the summer and fall, has exhausted their resources. Without funds, clothing, food or shelter they battle on with a grim determination and with an unconquerable spirit. The intensity and duration of the struggle constitute a test of the courage and purpose of the miners. Each day makes new demands upon their fortitude and each hour they are called upon to make new sacrifices.

The suffering of the wives and the children who are poorly clothed, ill-fed and under-nourished should reach the great heart of the American labor movement in such a way as to bring an immediate response to their pathetic appeal for help.

This situation is so serious that calls for immediate action. The Los Angeles convention of the American Federation of Labor, in response to the appeal for help made by the officers of the United Mine Workers of America, unanimously directed that a conference of National and International officers, representatives of the State Federation, City and Central Bodies of Pennsylvania, and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor be held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on November 14, for the purpose of devising ways and means by which the needed assistance could be given. This conference was held and it recommended that this appeal be sent to all National and International officers, to City and Central Bodies, to State Federations of Labor and to the membership of organized labor and their friends for money, clothing, food, shoes and blankets to help the many thousands of striking miners and their families in the bituminous coal fields of Central and Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and elsewhere.

There are 150,000 miners on strike. There are 600,000 women and children dependent upon them. Seven hundred and fifty thousand people must be clothed, fed and cared for by the United Mine Workers of America. Will you help them in the discharge of this stupendous obligation?

The American Federation of Labor, through the executive council, appeals to the membership of our great organized labor movement and to their friends asking for money, food, clothing, shoes and blankets. The voice of the sturdy miner whose head is bowed with grief, as he daily witnesses the suffering of his wife and offspring, is in this appeal. The voice of the wife and mother begs of you to help her feed her young. The cries of the little children, huddled in barracks and temporary shacks, resound in this appeal. Think of this and let these cries which must rise with ever-increas-

ing volume reach your heart and touch your deepest emotions.

Give money. Give clothing. Give food. Give anything you have that will help the miners in this great struggle.

We urge that National and International unions contribute generously; that local unions do likewise and appoint committees to gather funds and supplies. Let State Federations of Labor and all Central Bodies put forth special efforts, through the appointment of committees, to collect funds, food, shoes and clothing. We firmly expect every organization to render very great service in response to this appeal. Enlist the women and women's organizations in the performance of this humane duty.

Send all clothing, food, shoes and supplies to William Hargest, 408 Columbia Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Brother Hargest, in conjunction with the officers of the United Mine Workers of America, will see to it that it is all distributed throughout the bituminous strike fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Send all money to Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C. Secretary Morrison will promptly receipt for it and send it to the duly constituted officers of the United Mine Workers of America.

We are face to face with a supreme test of the solidarity, brotherhood and fraternity of the organized labor movement. Tragedy, misery and woe stalk abroad in the bituminous strike fields. The victims of it all are our brothers, their wives and their children. In the name of humanity and in the cause of organized labor we appeal to you to give in full measure and to keep giving over and over until the need for help is ended.

Attest: WM. GREEN, President.
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

James Duncan, First Vice-President; Frank Duffy, Second Vice-President; T. A. Rickert, Third Vice-President; Jacob Fischer, Fourth Vice-President; Matthew Woll, Fifth Vice-President; Martin F. Ryan, Sixth Vice-President; James Wilson, Seventh Vice-President; James P. Noonan, Eighth Vice-President; Daniel J. Tobin, Treasurer.—Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

Sambo—Did Brudder Brown gib de bride away?
Rastus—No, sah; he gwine let de groom fin' her out for hisself.—Hardware Age.

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PORTRAITS OF SOME PATRIOTS.

It is time we took some stock of the patriots who presume to dictate to colleges and public forums what speakers they shall hear and to legislatures what repressive laws they shall pass. Let us call the roll.

Harry M. Haldeman, president of the Better America Federation of California, self-proclaimed super-patriot, friend of the California criminal syndicalism laws, enemy of the State water power acts, recently indicted for sharp financial dealings involving usury.

W. J. Burns, private detective extraordinary, ex-chief of the U. S. Secret Service, where he used his official position to make false attacks on the patriotism of citizens whom he did not like, steadfast enemy of labor, now involved in the scandalous Sinclair jury fixing charges.

Freddie Marvin, most active professional patriot now operating. He makes his living by circulating stupid, distorted or positively untrue attacks on people of the standing of Jane Addams. This eminent patriot was the staunch defender of Fall, Doheny and Sinclair. He discovered what the Supreme Court was unable to find out, namely, that Moscow inspired the attacks upon his eminent fellow patriots in the Teapot Dome and Elk Hill Basin oil frauds.

Nathan L. Miller, ex-Governor of New York, supporter of the Lusk laws in the name of patriotism, who advised Blackmer, an important witness in the Sinclair oil case, to stay abroad in defiance of a government subpoena.

It is almost a rule that whenever a man in times like these becomes too superheated in his denunciation of those who do not agree with him on the ground that they are unpatriotic, one should examine his motives or his intelligence, or both. There are plenty of modern illustrations of that sort of patriotism which old Dr. Samuel Johnson called the last refuge of scoundrels.

PHONEY ORGANIZATIONS.

A correspondent calls our attention to a very significant clipping in the newspapers of November 10: "J. A. Arnold, manager of the organization (American Taxpayers' League), although testifying he received a salary of \$1000 a month and that the League had paid workers at several states, flatly refused to tell how much the organization had collected or where its funds were deposited."

In other words, the American Taxpayers' League is a fake organization, a paper screen for wealthy business men who prefer not to lobby for favorable tax legislation under their own names. Franklin Hichborn a year ago listed and described no less than nine such camouflage organizations in the State of California alone. It is against this sort of thing that our people must be on their guard.

DROP PRETENSE OF FRIENDSHIP.

(By International Labor News Service.)

A notice of motion by James Simpson, vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, to amend the Toronto Trades and Labor Council constitution so as to expel supporters of dual unions, and the strike of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to secure more wages and more complete union recognition, has led the Communists to unmask their hostility to the increasing amalgamations and alliances of United States and Canadian employing interests. This, just after the Communists had been loudly protesting that they stood for labor unity.

The upset in the Toronto building trades was largely due to the existence of a dual union, the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, which would not join the United Brotherhood in its demand for more wages. It will be remembered that some years ago a delegation of the Amalgamated Carpenters of Great Britain visited the United States and Canada and assented to a proposition that all members of branches of the Amalgamated join the United Brotherhood, but retaining their interests in the benefit features of the Amalgamated if desired. All the Amalgamated branches in the United States agreed to this proposition, and some in Canada. The handful of Canadian branches which rejected this proposition call themselves British affiliates, but the parent body disclaims any control over them except in the matter of benefits other than strike pay.

Amalgamated Union Is Traitor.

When the International carpenters struck on jobs estimated at \$20,000,000, the Amalgamated Union, egged on by the Communists and officials of the recently formed so-called All-Canadian Congress of Labor, thought it saw a chance to win the favor of the building contractors by supplying strike-breakers. This brought other members of the International building trades unions out in defense of the United Carpenters.

President Mosher of the All-Canadian Congress is out with a threat to use the power of his organization to establish National Unions of building trades in Toronto and all Canada, and this has aroused the International unions throughout the country to the need of action to end the dual interest movement, which is becoming an increasing source of weakness to the trade unions that through the support of the greater American unions have greatly improved the position of their members; an improvement out of all proportion to any effected by national unions.

Simpson's proposed amendment to the Toronto Trades Council constitution calls for the expulsion of delegates convicted of working against labor unity by advocating or assisting the organization of dual unions in trades which already have organizations as branches of the International unions, or which like some of the railway running trades are affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada or are covered by Federal unions chartered by the Trades and Labor Congress.

Reds Denounce Motion.

Although members of the Communist party who are also delegates to the Toronto Trades Council have been saying that they are opposed to dual unions, they now denounce the motion of Simpson as a threat to democracy within the unions and a means to oust the Communists from the trade union movement, and their chief organ supports the Amalgamated carpenters against the United Brotherhood.

"Stop!" cried the porter as the pleasure was about to leave the pier. "There's a party of about 70 coming."

The vessel was backed into the wharf again, ropes were made fast, and three gangways were placed in position.

An old lady then climbed slowly aboard.



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AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Big conference of labor representatives to consider help for striking soft coal miners meets in Pittsburgh and after hearing reports indicating startling conditions among workers, issues stirring appeal to labor to send money, food and clothing to strikers and their families in Pennsylvania, Ohio and northern West Virginia; report of committee appointed to consider situation declares that conditions in the mining camps reveal a spectacle that "challenges and ought to shock the sense of justice of the American people"; committee headed by President Green of the American Federation of Labor calls upon Governor Fisher and protests against terroristic tactics of public authorities and coal and iron police.

Supreme Court Justice Delahanty of New York grants adjournment until November 30th of hearing on application of Interborough Rapid Transit Company for drastic injunction against street car workers' union and American Federation of Labor.

Six changes in constitution of International Typographical Union proposed at last national convention of organization are adopted by referendum vote of membership.

Secretary of Labor Davis denounces perpetrators of election frauds as greatest enemies of the United States at Armistice Day address in Pittsburgh.

General Motors Corporation makes largest cash distribution ever made to stockholders of an American company when it authorizes payment of dividends totalling \$65,250,000.

Timber shortage in real and optimistic statements of lumber manufacturers may mislead public, says Chief of United States Forest Service.

Burns detective swears William J. Burns framed false affidavit in Fall-Sinclair oil trial jury tampering case; two Sinclair men held on charge of criminally conspiring to influence jury; judge in case orders sweeping investigation and cites Harry M. Blackmer, missing government witness in case, to show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt for failing to respond to subpoena served on him in France.

Holland tunnel under Hudson River between New York and Jersey City is formally opened to traffic.

Many killed, hundreds hurt and tremendous damage done when huge gas tank explodes on North Side of Pittsburgh.

German cigar manufacturers lock out between 130,000 and 150,000 workers as result of demand of union for 15 per cent wage increase.

Relative merits of "company unions" and bona fide unions of American Federation of Labor to be studied by representatives of Jewish, Protestant and Catholic churches.

Liberal party won sweeping victories in recent Nicaraguan elections, General Moncada, Liberal leader, announces.

S. Harrison White, Democratic advocate of modification of the dry act, elected to Congress from Denver, defeating Francis J. Knausse, Republican and dry.

Fine new home for aged and disabled members of Order of Railway Conductors at Oatland Island, near Savannah, Ga., is formally dedicated before large gathering.

CARRY BLOCK OF WOOD.

If your car is equipped with balloon tires, your jack should be capable of lifting the car high enough to remove a "flat" of this type. The California State Automobile Association suggests carrying a block of wood to place beneath the jack. This will be handy under any circumstances should the road-bed be soft.

"Willie, what is your greatest ambition?"
"To wash mother's ears."

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH.

By Irving Fisher,

Professor of Economics, Yale University.

No. 23—The Riddle of Interest.

In the last story we saw that "the future rules the present." To be more exact, the price of any article of wealth or property depends on what future services it is expected to render (taking due account of future costs, too). By this principle we fix the value of an orange grove, a hotel, a factory, a cargo of wheat, a bond of the Steel Corporation, a share of its stock, an automobile, a radio set.

And not only do the services and costs lie in the future, but their future values are always reduced, or "discounted," to obtain their present or spot cash value. Their combined net spot cash value is the value of that piece of wealth or property.

So the value of the orange grove is the spot cash value of all its expected future crops of oranges less the spot cash value of all the expected future costs of planting, tending, fertilizing, picking, and so on. So the price you pay for a suit of clothes represents the present value to you of the future wear you expect to get out of it, less the present value to you of the future trouble and expense of cleaning and mending it. So the price of a bond represents the present value of its future coupons, as long as it runs, and of the final payment or "principal."

Such valuations are often very rough, but it is always true that what you pay for is future benefits less future costs and that you will pay less the further off any such future benefit is. We see then, that every future value is "discounted" or translated into present value.

Future values are thus turned into present values by means of a rate of interest. Interest is the premium we are willing to pay to get spot cash in place of future cash. For instance, if we are willing to pay \$5 in order to get \$100 today, instead of getting it a year from now, then \$5 is interest and the rate of interest is 5 per cent. So I get the \$100 today, give back \$100 a year hence, and then pay \$5 besides for the privilege of thus getting the \$100 a year sooner.

The rate of interest is involved in every price. The price of the orange grove, for instance, is found from its expected crops by deducting interest from the value of those crops.

The rate of interest is itself a sort of price, and by far the most important sort of price with which we have to deal in these stories. Most people have an idea that the rate of interest is of little concern to any one, except to money lenders or borrowers. This is partially true of explicit or contract interest. But there is implicit interest to be considered involved in every price. If we invest in a bond, the price that we pay carries with it the implication of a rate of interest we expect to realize on the investment. This implicit rate of interest, or the rate which we realize, is that rate of interest which, when used for discounting the income of the bond, will give the price at which we bought the bond. For instance, if a bond yielding \$5 a year for 10 years, and then redeemable for \$100, sells now for \$102, we know that the rate of interest realized is not 5 per cent, as it would be if it sold at \$100, or "par." It is less than 5 per cent—about 4.8 per cent. As we have seen, a man can not even buy a piano or an overcoat or a hat without virtually discounting the value of the uses which he expects to make of that particular article. The rate of interest, then, is not confined to money lenders and borrowers, but is something that touches the daily life of us all.

How, then, is this important thing, the rate of interest, determined? The problem of interest has been one of the most perplexing problems with which economic science has had to deal, and for two thousand years people have been trying to solve the riddle. In the next story the solution of this riddle will be begun.

OFFERING BIGGEST FIELD.

(By International Labor News Service.)

There are close to five million persons in the United States carrying group insurance, according to the most recent estimate. This is the cause in the main of the continued growth of the insurance business. But there is still room for vast expansion, for only one in twenty of the population is thus insured. The average amount of the group policy is about \$1500.

The greatest possible future insurance growth is the inclusion of the labor unions in the group plan of discounting the hazards of fate. The great Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has repeatedly sought to have labor groups take out blanket insurance. No suitable plan has yet been advanced from the labor viewpoint although there have been conferences.

The example of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers in signing a blanket contract for all of its members with the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. is the biggest forward step yet taken in this field. With more than sixty national organizations supporting this union labor company, it seems inevitable that all the advantages gained by employers by insuring their workers can accrue to the unions who follow the same far-sighted practice.

The incredibly low cost of this form of protection has had an inevitable reaction against the individual form of life insurance policy. Why should anyone pay five times as much for a \$1000 policy when he can obtain \$1000 at the slight cost of \$1.25 as a union member and without physical examination?

The answer is that invariably given to all questions concerning the benefit of the masses. Inertia holds them back from getting what their united wisdom and strength could readily attain. Private enterprise run for profit offers an attractive group plan. By tying the worker to his job, it happens to work into the employer's hand who signs the master contract and contributes a sum to his group insurance plan.

With 3,000,000 trade unionists insured by their own organizations none of these disadvantages would fall to the worker and all of the benefits of insurance would be gained. It is this which holds forth the bright promise of an insurance business that may some day rival the giant Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the colossus of the banking and insurance world.

Employee—I won't work for the salary you pay me.

Employer—You don't now.

**A WASHPROOF
OVERALL
CAN'T BUST 'EM
UNION MADE
RED-BUTTON
47.1% stronger - 41.8% finer than Denim
WON'T SHRINK!**

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F. G. Johnson Clothing Co.	2554 Mission St.
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S. Moral	2321 Market St.
O'Neill & Lally	32 Sixth St.
Peterson Bros.	628 20th St.
Stahl's Toggery	2779 Mission St.
Summerfield & Haines	997 Market St.
Wm. Weinstein	1037 Market St.
H. Warshawski	6340 Mission St.
H. Lowy	2447 24th St.

MESSAGE BY LABOR.

I am human labor! Upon my shoulders is the past, present and future of the race of man. Whatever of progress there has been since the world began I have wrought. The treasures of the earth have yielded only to me; and the sea became my servant. The very paths on which the world moves are of my making and the ends thereof I formulate.

My hand touches the soil and it yields its substance in harvest. I withdraw it and the world starves. Were I to cease, decay would stretch its blighting finger on every side. Therefore the destiny of man is in my power.

No vision hath materialized, no dream become a reality and no hope reached fruition without me. I am faith's closest friend and most ardent companion. She hath no measure of joy that is not my bringing.

Whosoever despises me perishes. I have won every victory, climbed every height and advanced every cause. To me nations owe their existence and dynasties their strength. Refuse me place and ruin comes and desolation tarries.

Chain me and the world stops. Isolate me and breed hate. Cast me out and reap confusion. Kill me and die.

Free me and I give freedom. Make me a companion and my loyalty shall reward you a hundredfold. Preserve my life and I shall protect yours.

Assign to me the dignity of equality, a place by your side, a room in your ambition, a fruitage at your goal, a seat in our councils, a fellowship in your comradeship, and I shall not fail you.

Give me of your cheer that I may take it to my children, and find my arms about you in your sorrow. Smile with me, not at me, and the perplexity of your problems shall be mine until solved. Take my hand in friendship and its roughness turns to tenderness.

Thousands of years have I lifted my voice in plea for recognition of my contribution to the wealth of the world and for a place in the sun. I have borne slavery, endured malediction, survived scurrility and submitted to derision by the populace.

By toil, by study, by sacrifice and devotion, by introspection and analysis, by brain development and enlightening contracts, by individual vision and collective stimulation, by hopes expressed and realizations fought for I have grown in stature.

Count me, then, not slave, but freeman; not dolt, but thinker; not ignorant, but intelligent; not ruffian, but gentleman. Give me, then, to weigh with you the mighty questions which challenge today and which shall determine tomorrow's weal.

I am human labor. More than that, I am American labor.—Charles E. Whelan, in *Typographical Journal*.

JURY ANNULS COURT ORDER.

A jury in Chancellor T. L. Stewart's court at Jasper, Tenn., has dissolved an injunction issued last July by Circuit Court Judge Leslie Darr against locked-out employees of the H. Wetter Manufacturing Company of South Pittsburgh. The decision is unusual in that the merits of a labor injunction were tried by a jury.

The Wetter plant recognized organized labor for 25 years up to last January, when it discharged 400 employees and installed the anti-union system. An anti-picketing ordinance was passed by South Pittsburgh authorities, but the unionists stood on their rights and 100 were arrested. They were later released.

The company secured an injunction from Judge Darr and several workers were fined.

The present case was whether the Darr injunction should be made perpetual. The jury dissolved the writ and rendered a verdict for the defendants. The unions involved are stove mounters, iron molders, metal polishers and foundry employees.

INDIRECT METHODS.

By Frederick West.

The latest tactics of the employers is to black-list men who are prominent in the labor movement and cry that they are radical.

With the passing of the criminal syndicalism law they have obtained a tool of terrible importance to the men are actively engaged in the struggle to help their fellow men to shake off the debilitating shackles of the present conditions, which is truly nothing less than wage slavery.

Now if a worker says that his wage is small and working conditions are bad his employer states that he is radical and a dangerous man to have around.

If any working man protests against the present social system of wage slavery the result is the same.

Now let us take a logical and sane viewpoint of this and see what we find. We find in looking over the records of the great men and women who are respected by both classes the world over, that in studying the conditions they themselves have been forced to admit the injustice of the contrasts between the so-called well-to-do and the masses referred to as the common people or the real producers.

Leo Tolstoy likened the well-to-do as the old man of the sea riding on the back of the poor man. But unlike the old man of the sea they are willing to give to the poor man enough to eat. In fact they would do anything for the poor man—anything but get off his back.

Henry George said, "Talk about abolishing slavery! We have not abolished slavery! We have only abolished one rude form of it—chattel slavery. There is a deeper and more insidious form, a more cursed form yet before us to abolish in this industrial slavery, that makes a man a virtual slave while taunting him and mocking him in the name of freedom."

No doubt if a working man should repeat this today they would cry, "Radical," and want to take away his freedom.

Last we will happily recall again some of the immortal words of the greatest emancipator and the staunchest friend of labor in American history—Abraham Lincoln. "Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration," and again, "To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor as nearly as possible is a worthy object of any good government."

During his presidential campaign Lincoln was made aware of a strike of the shoemakers in Massachusetts which Senator Douglas had reported, "As a consequence of this unfortunate sectional warfare between the North and the South."

Lincoln in a speech at Hartford, Conn., on March 4, 1860, challenged this ridiculous statement by saying: "I thank God that we have a system of labor where there can be a strike."

STEEL EMPLOYERS WARNED.

(From the Wall Street Indicator.)

It is reported this week that some of the steel company officials are considering the question of reducing wages.

It is obvious that steel company profits are much smaller at present and that they may continue for some months. Business men are also fully aware of the fact that automobile and crude oil production conditions are woefully poor and that railway profits are also comparatively low.

Despite these conditions, however, general business conditions are good. They are so because combined national consumption is even above normal. This consumption level is based upon the relatively high wage scale in this country.

Remove this factor and the business and financial structures would be greatly impaired.

We therefore urge the steel men to hesitate.

AUTOMOBILE REPLACEMENT GROWING.

The scrap heap or the junk dealer accounted for 2,143,000 old automobiles last year, according to the California State Automobile Association. For the first time in the history of the industry more cars were sold as replacements than were sold to new buyers. Total passenger car sales for the year were 3,388,000.

Better working conditions and shorter hours have been attained through organized labor. Demanding the union label is the best medium to keep these conditions. Will you do your duty?

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
MISSION STREET
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REDLICK-NEWMAN CO.
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
Southeast Corner 17th and Mission Sts.

**COMPLETE HOME
FURNISHERS
ON CREDIT
HEADQUARTERS FOR
OCCIDENTAL
STOVES AND RANGES**

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

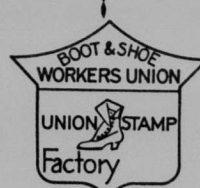
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer



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MEMBER OF
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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1927

If Fall and Sinclair do not go to jail there will certainly be plenty of ground for the claim that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. And with these two men there should go to a place of confinement those detectives, under the direction of William J. Burns, who have been shadowing members of the jury, ransacking their homes and in other ways attempting to get information that would enable them to force, bribe or intimidate them into doing as the guttersnipes desired.

January 1, 1928, has been set as the last day for veterans of the World War to apply for the adjusted compensation "bonus," according to an announcement sent broadcast from American Legion headquarters here. The issuance of adjusted compensation certificates by the United States Government will cease after the first of the coming year, and there are a large number of California war veterans, according to State Adjutant James K. Fisk of the American Legion, who have failed to avail themselves of the adjusted compensation awarded by the Federal Congress.

According to a report made public by the Police Court, 245 women appeared before Police Judge O'Brien during October. In the list of charges against them vagrancy leads with 82 arrested on that charge. Wages in the sum of \$120,150 were earned by probationers during the month, with the total number of those on probation being 1602. Money collected from probationers to reimburse merchants was \$3249.30. This would mean that the probationers received but \$75 per month on the average, a rather low rate of pay in these days of the high cost of living. Of course, it is probable some of them earned considerably more than that amount, but if that be true it also means that many of them got a great deal less than \$75 for their month's work. We are not familiar with the manner in which jobs are secured for these women by probation officers, and the plan may be a good one, but at any rate it is worthy of some consideration by the organized women workers, because there are opportunities involved in it for breaking down wage scales in the different lines of industry. We are not contending that anything of the kind is being done, because we know nothing about it, but the possibility is there, and that is all we are directing attention to at present.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES

For nearly half a century the organized workers of the United States have been calling the attention of the people to the grave menace of the private detective agency as conducted in this country, yet instead of doing anything of an effective nature to get rid of them they have allowed such organizations to continue and enlarge upon their harmful practices until now they have actually become a danger to democratic government, a threat to the safety of the citizens and a perverter of justice in our courts.

As an indication of what these organizations are constantly doing for pay the people need but look to the shocking and vicious activities of the Burns Detective Agency in the oil scandal case now being tried in Washington, wherein it has been clearly demonstrated that they were shadowing members of the jury, ransacking their quarters, presumably for the purpose of gaining information that would enable the operatives to persuade, bribe or intimidate some of them into acquitting the accused.

In the labor movement we have known for years that these private detective agencies have embittered industrial relations, fomented violence in labor struggles, sown dissensions in the unions themselves, pursued a policy of espionage purchased by employers and served as mercenary gunmen usurping the police powers of society.

The Burns organization is only one of a number of national scope that sells this corrupt service to employers. Among the more notorious of these agencies may be mentioned the Pinkerton, the Thiel and the Baldwin-Feltz organizations, and there are literally hundreds of smaller fry that perform the same service by aping the tactics of the larger institutions which specialize in espionage and thuggery in industrial disputes. In the present instance the Burns agency stands revealed as attempting to tamper with a jury in a criminal case which has attracted world-wide attention and which is being prosecuted by special counsel engaged by the Federal Government after revelations that aroused the indignation of the whole nation. That the purpose of such activities was to thwart the normal process of ascertaining the guilt or innocence of the men accused of one of the most colossal frauds against the government in the history of the country is the general belief.

The existence of such organizations with the consent, and sometimes the actual encouragement of public officials, municipal, state and national, is a disgrace to a democratic government. There is not an alleged function performed by them that does not properly belong to the police powers of cities, the state and the nation, and to permit such powers to be exercised by private organizations, responsible to no one, is as absurd and disgraceful as to farm out to private institutions the judicial powers of government. This policy places a premium upon crime and encourages the commission of all sorts of illegal acts in order that the organization may demonstrate its usefulness to those who purchase its services. As has been said by some one, "detectives are necessary to our peculiar civilization, but so are sewers and cesspools," but surely they ought to be kept under strictly governmental control and direction, so that they may be forced to confine themselves somewhere near to the border line of decency and right. Private organizations of the type of the Burns agency are interested primarily in getting the money and their thoughts are constantly in the direction of devising schemes to accomplish that purpose.

It is to be hoped that the representatives of the prosecution will go to the bottom of this case and make public the shocking conditions that they uncover, and if this is done it is more than likely that citizens who have heretofore paid no attention to such organizations will be aroused to the necessity of doing something to do away with them entirely or to insist upon legislation that will place them under proper regulation. Surely no decent citizen will want to see them go on as they are now without any regulation or supervision of an official governmental character.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Demanding the union label on purchases makes the progress of the organized workers easy, steady and sure. There is no guesswork about it. It means certain advancement. It is not hard to bring about, and it impresses employers with the desirability of unionizing their establishments in order to get this patronage that can be gained in no other way. The more members that demand the label the more employers that will see the necessity of catering to that demand by conducting union places. The truth of this should be clear to every trade unionist who is capable of thinking at all, and surely all can think a little bit. Why, then, do so many of them go on year after year without demanding the label on the things they purchase?

The present condition in politics is due to the ignorance and apathy of the voters, declared John Hays Hammond, chairman of the department of political education of the National Civic Federation, in a release made public recently. The voters should be enlightened upon all issues affecting the welfare of the country in order that they may vote intelligently, he said. He pointed out that this could be accomplished by the various civic organizations in the cities throughout the country, and declared himself in favor of enlisting the "energy and enthusiasm of the youth of our land in the movement for higher and better citizenship." Hammond scored those persons who refuse to vote because they claim there is no difference between the parties and that they are all corrupt. If, as alleged, the party organizations have been captured by grafters and others seeking to use them for selfish purposes, so much greater is the duty devolving upon loyal citizens to wrest them from such evil control. As an illustration of intelligent voting more than ten thousand of those who went to the polls in this city at the recent municipal election voted for a dead man. Announcement of the death had been made in big front-page headlines in all of our daily papers, yet these voters apparently did not know anything about it.

The organized labor movement is always striving for forward action and will never for a moment countenance propositions that have for their purpose the giving up of gains once made and retreat over ground once left behind. Strive as they may, the enemies of the organized workers cannot force upon them the backward tendency, and if they had any sense of the fitness of things, employers would not attempt, by any means whatever, to induce wage workers to fall back, because it would only be a matter of time until everything and everybody would be forced to get into step in the backward direction, or the swath separating capital and labor would grow so wide as to be unbridgeable and the result would undoubtedly be turmoil and strife kept at such a fever heat that the ultimate end would be wreck and ruin for both labor and capital, and that would mean disaster for society generally. What sane man could contemplate such a situation with equanimity, even though blinded with greed? An individual who could would be so bereft of principle, decency and the ordinary characteristics of common humanity that he would be without friends, even among his own kind, a lonesome, dejected outcast, shunned by every human who possessed the faculty of reasoning, yet there are individuals who act as though they wanted to bring about just such a state of affairs, doubtless because they have allowed sway to their selfish impulses so long and to such an extent that they are unable to see or understand what results would be if they were able to carry out their policies.

WIT AT RANDOM

An expedition of Tulane University into the highlands of Guatemala has discovered a tribe of log worshippers who designate a piece of wood as the head of a community and ask it questions about the future. We have something like that in Washington.—Judge.

George was reading to his wife the newspaper report of a fire.

"And, my dear!" he cried, "one poor woman had to escape down a water pipe at the back of the house."

"Oh!" sighed the wife, "how splendid to be so thin as that!"

Young Thing—I have brought this book back; mother says it isn't fit for me to read.

Librarian—I think your mother must be mistaken.

Young Thing—Oh, no, she isn't. I've read it all through.

"It is extraordinary that Mrs. Jenks can never see any faults in her children," observed Mrs. Smith.

"Mothers never can," remarked her husband.

"What an absurd idea, James! So like a man. I'm sure I should see faults in our children at once—if they had any."

Alice—Dad, do you think George is making enough to support me?

Father—Yes, dear. That's more than I was making when I married.

Alice—But do you think a seven-room house is large enough for us?

Father—Certainly. Your mother and I started fighting in three rooms.

Ruth—Do you still run around with that little blonde?

Ted—She's married now.

Ruth—Answer my question!

"Papa, what's a net?"

"A net, my son, is a bunch of holes tied together by little pieces of string. Now, put up your books and run and play a while.

Small Boy—Did you hear the step-ladder fall, mamma?

His Mother—Yes. I hope father didn't fall?

Small Boy—He hasn't yet. He's hanging to the picture molding.

A barber was surprised to receive a tip before he had cut his customer's hair.

"Thank you, sir. It isn't many who tip us first," he said.

"That isn't a tip," snapped the man in the chair. "That's hush money."

"Don't you sometimes wish your wife had married some other man?" asked Smith.

"No," replied Henry Peck, "I hold no grudge against any man, but I have wished a good many times she had remained an old maid."

Wifey—Do you think there is a man that could conscientiously say to his wife, "You are the only woman I ever loved"?

Hubby—Only one that I can think of.

Wifey—Who? You, dearest?

Hubby—Oh, no; Adam.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Twenty-five years ago the public utilities of American municipalities were in politics up to their necks—and their necks were dirty. Today these same utilities seem to be in politics up to their necks—and they haven't washed their necks. What the utilities have done has been to put on a clean collar. Whereas public utilities in the muck-raking nineties engaged mostly in local politics, buying up job lots of city councilmen, mayors and county coroners, today they are engaged in the much more elaborate business of swaying a nation for stakes that are fabulous beside the stakes played for in the good old days. Not many people knew what the utilities were doing in the old days. Not many people know what they are doing today. But it behooves the people to find out and to do it now.

* * *

Public utilities today are banded together in what is commonly called the power trust. Today it isn't local street car companies and local electric night companies, dipping into town and city politics. Today it is a chain of electric companies, welded together in an enormously powerful combine, tied to immense banker wealth, knowing what it wants and buying the best brains it can get to make the most plausible arguments possible. Today the game is different—and the stakes! Oh, Croesus, old boy, what a tin horn piker you were! Today the power trust is seeking to tie up for itself all of the natural power and potential power it can grab. All it can grab! No less. And nobody yet knows just how much that may be.

* * *

The power trust seeks now and then to justify its alleged right to own all of the power there is on the ground that private ownership is better than public ownership. But the question of private versus public ownership is really not the question at all. The question is one of private and largely unrestrained monopoly, and that is quite another matter. The power trust is today running one of the biggest and most expensive "publicity" campaigns ever conducted in America. How many know about this? Probably not many, because the power trust is clever, hiring clever men. One power trust pamphlet was distributed to the extent of 300,000 copies, and perhaps more. It was an expensively printed booklet. The power trust wants something large very badly when it does things like that.

* * *

Undoubtedly the present Congress will take an interest in this immense power trust campaign. It may take an interest in power trust lobbying. When enormous combines of corporate wealth seek to sway public opinion by publicity and lobbying campaigns, no one can deny that the public has a very real right to know all about those campaigns, how much they cost, who runs them and what are the various ramifications. The power trust is becoming so important in its publicity and lobbying operations that it will not be surprising if some very pointed questions are asked of it before very long. After all, why should a corporate creature of the people seek to tell the people where they get off and what they must give away?

Better working conditions and shorter hours have been attained through organized labor. Demanding the union label is the best medium to keep these conditions. Will you do your duty?

THIS WEEK'S TIDBITS

By Betty Barclay

CHICKEN A LA KING

- 2 cups cold diced chicken
- 1 onion
- 3 tablespoons butter
- 1½ cups milk
- 2 egg yolks
- 1 green pepper
- 3 or 4 mushrooms
- 2 tablespoonfuls flour
- ½ cup cream
- 3 tablespoons chopped pimento

Cook the shredded green pepper and mushrooms in the 3 tablespoons butter 5 minutes. Add 1 small grated onion, flour (thin paste), 1½ cups milk, salt and paprika to taste. Add the chicken, pimento, bring to boiling point, and add ½ cup cream with 2 eggs beaten in it. Cook about 5 minutes. Serve on toast. Serves about 8 persons.

CORN SOUP.

- 1 medium can corn
- 1 cup boiling water
- 1 slice onion
- 1 teaspoon salt
- Few grains pepper
- 2 cups milk
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 2 tablespoons butter

Rinse can with boiling water and add to corn and onion. Simmer 20 minutes. Rub through a sieve. Add mixture to 2 cups thin cream sauce (2 cups milk, 2 tablespoons flour, 2 tablespoons butter). Season and serve hot.

LAMB AND ORANGE SALAD.

- 2 cups cold roast lamb (veal or duck)
- 4 oranges
- ¾ cup French dressing

Cut the meat (lamb, veal, chicken or duck) into small pieces; peel oranges and cut in thin slices. Combine oranges and meat and serve on crisp lettuce leaves with French dressing.

French Dressing.

- 3 tablespoons lemon juice
- 6 tablespoons oil
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon paprika

Mix ingredients and stir or shake thoroughly just before serving.

BOSTON STEAMED BOSTON BREAD.

- 1 cup graham flour
- 1 cup corn meal
- 1 cup flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- ⅔ cup sorghum or molasses
- 2 cups sour milk

Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Mix milk and molasses and add last. When well mixed, fill buttered molds half full. Cover tightly and steam for three hours. Unmold and place in moderate oven for 15 minutes. Serve hot or cold.

CREAM PUFFS.
Not "Scrim Puffs."

- ½ cup butter
- 1 cup boiling water
- 1 cup flour
- 3 or 4 eggs

Put butter in water, stir, place over fire until melted. Add sifted flour all at once and stir briskly until the mixture leaves the side of the pan. Remove from fire, cool, add eggs separately, beating each thoroughly into the mixture. Drop

by spoonfuls on to a buttered pan two inches apart. Bake in a hot oven about 35 minutes until firm and crusty. Cool. With a sharp knife cut and fill with whipped cream. Cream puff cases may be used for cream vegetables, meat or fish.

ORANGE JUNKET WITH WALNUTS.

- 1 package orange junket
- 1 pint milk
- Walnut meats

Chop coarsely the walnut meats and place in bottom of dessert glasses. Dissolve the junket powder in the slightly warmed milk and fill up the glasses. Let set until firm, then chill. Before serving put a few more nuts on each glass.

WELL TO REMEMBER.

The fact that a motorist may be extending a courtesy and doing a kindness to a pick-up passenger apparently has no weight with the courts in suits for damages or in any way lessens the motorists' responsibility, according to advices received by the Automobile Club of Southern California.

It was brought out in a Long Island damage case that a kind-hearted chauffeur, driving a private motor car, gave two children a ride. They were injured while in the car, but in the suit that followed the jury decided that the owner of the car must pay \$20,000 in damages to the father of the children. It is pointed out that the driver or owner who yields to kindly inclinations to give lifts to hikers will do well to remember the law in the case.

PRESSMAN WAS PROMOTED.

Here is a story regarding the late James Gordon Bennett, life-long owner of the New York Herald, which for years was the foremost daily newspaper in the United States:

Bennett was an eccentric millionaire. He lived on his yacht, and once in a long while came to visit his paper in America. For one of these visits all the pressmen in the Herald office were dressed up in white jackets and pants. One of the press-room staff, however, had been drinking the night before and showed up for work in a grimy condition just as the inspection was about to start. He was told to creep under one of the big presses while Bennett was walking through. But the nervous pressman did not stay hidden long enough and crawled out just as the millionaire and his staff came by.

"That's the only man here who looks as if he'd been working," said Bennett. "Fire the whole staff and make him boss."

She—And what did papa say when you told him you couldn't sleep for thinking of me?

Jack—He offered me a job as night watchman in his factory.—Boston Transcript.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

British Columbia: Fear of Unemployment—British Columbia officials are said to be in fear of an era of unemployment this coming winter, which will be most strongly felt in the city of Vancouver.

Canada: New Compensation Act—A determined drive for a workmen's compensation act is being made in the Province of Quebec, and it is reported by the Montreal press that labor is expecting to obtain the act in the coming session of the legislature.

Denmark: Unemployment Support Ceases—Not less than 20,000 unemployed workers ceased to receive governmental unemployment aid as of October 1, 1927, following the going into effect of new regulations.

England: Cancel Wage Agreement—More than 200,000 local wage earners in the wool textile industry in the Bradford district were either directly or indirectly affected by a notice from the employers' organization, dated September 16, canceling the wages agreement in that industry as of November 26, 1927, because of high conversion costs and severe competition in the various branches of that trade.

Estonia: State Sickness Insurance Fund—At the end of the year 1926 there were 2253 industrial enterprises on the list of the Sickness Insurance Fund, the net increase during the year being 264 enterprises.

France: Unemployment—Official figures of unemployment throughout France, as of October 1, published by the Ministry of Labor in the Journal Official, indicated that 11,272 persons were receiving aid from the five departmental and 78 municipal bureaus then functioning.

Malta: Labor Conditions—The late critical condition of labor, particularly as regards unemployment, shows rapidly increasing signs of improvement. The present government, which took office last August, has indicated the intention of providing all kinds of public work to make the utmost possible amount of employment for those who are without jobs.

Paraguay: Mennonite Colonists—One hundred Mennonite families recently arrived in Paraguay en route for the Mennonite colonization district in the north-central Chaco.

Spain: Workmen's Houses—It is reported from Madrid that the municipality plans to construct 1000 moderately priced houses in the city suburbs for occupancy by workmen.

Sumatra: Labor Shortage—Sumatra planters are unable to secure the requisite number of workers, and a requisition for 1000 laborers for rubber plantations, made on January 1, 1927, remains unfilled.

"It is my greatest wish that the party shall hang together," said the man on the platform.

"Hear, hear!" came a voice from the back seat.

"I don't mean in the sense in which the idle scoffer back there would have you understand," went on the speaker with dignity, "but that they may hang together in concord and accord."

"I don't care what kind of a cord it is," came the voice again, "as long as it is a strong cord."

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—What is a "robot"?

A.—A mechanical man. The term comes from the play, "R. U. R.," by a Czecho-Slovakian author. In the play, a chemist made half-human beings, called robots, from a chemical mixture. The robots were far more efficient in work than a human being, were guaranteed to live twenty years, obey all orders and never go on strike. Great masses of them were manufactured and they displaced human workers to a large extent.

Q.—How long have the bituminous miners of the Pittsburgh district been locked out?

A.—More than two years. The Pittsburgh Coal Company, leader in the war on miners, abrogated its contract with the United Mine Workers on August 10, 1925.

Q.—Is organized labor in Porto Rico a part of the American labor movement?

A.—Yes. The Free Federation of Workingmen of Porto Rico is a State branch of the American Federation of Labor.

Q.—Who said: "We believe the proper function of courts is to expound and administer law but not to make it."

A.—This is an extract from a resolution passed by the American Federation of Labor at its 1896 convention. The resolution demanded amendments to the United States Constitution depriving judges of the power to set aside laws enacted by Congress.

LULL IN FACTORY EMPLOYMENT.

The California Labor Market Bulletin for November, 1927, issued by Walter G. Mathewson, chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, shows a decrease in factory employment in October, 1927, compared with October, 1926. The bulletin shows that the same 793 industrial establishments in California, which employed 151,649 workers in October, 1926, employed only 144,936 workers in October, 1927, a decrease of 6713 employees, or 4.4 per cent. The total weekly payroll for the same industrial plants was \$4,371,345 in October, 1926, and was \$4,127,293 in October, 1927, a decrease of \$244,052, or 5.6 per cent.

Among the groups of industries showing decreases in employment in October, 1927, compared with October, last year, are the following: Chemicals, oils and paints, 20.1 per cent; textiles, 18.4 per cent; leather and rubber goods, 16.1 per cent, and metals, machinery and conveyances, 11.2 per cent.

Increases in employment are shown for the following industrial groups: Wood manufacturing, including sawmills and logging, 4.3 per cent, and foods, beverages and tobacco, 2.4 per cent.

The average weekly earnings in October, 1927, were \$28.48 compared with \$28.83 in the corresponding month last year, a decrease of 35 cents, or 1.2 per cent. Among the industries showing average weekly wages higher than the average for all industries are the following: Publishing, \$38.09; printing, \$37.29; mineral oil refining, \$37.74, and ship and boat building, \$33.56.

Better working conditions and shorter hours have been attained through organized labor. Demanding the union label is the best medium to keep these conditions. Will you do your duty?

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

The special articles in the November issue of the Monthly Labor Review include a summary of the annual report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on union wage rates; an account of the present international organization of labor; and a historical review of the unionization of labor in China.

Union wage rates continued into 1927 the steady increase which has been taking place almost uninterruptedly during the past 20 years. Most of the time-work trades in 66 important industrial cities were included in the survey and over three-quarters of a million organized workers were covered. The average hourly rate in 1927 for all the trades combined was \$1.19 as compared with \$1.15 in the preceding year. The upward movement was quite general among the various organizations, although the increase was not entirely uniform and a few trades showed slightly lower rates in 1927 than in 1926. Coincident with the rise in wage rates there was a further reduction in hours of labor, the average in 1927 being 45.2 hours per week.

The need for intensified accident-prevention activity is indicated by a comparison of the frequency and severity rates in 24 industries in 1925 and 1926, which were compiled from accident records in a number of states. In 1926 the frequency rate declined in 15 of 24 industries, while in nine industries the rates rose, but the severity rates increased in all but six of these industries. Speeding up of production without a corresponding increase in safety activities is considered to be responsible, in part at least, for this unfortunate situation.

An interesting feature of the study of building permits carried on each year by the bureau is the building cost of new houses or apartments reduced to a per-family basis. According to these data the estimated average cost of building one-family and two-family dwellings in 257 cities in this country increased steadily from 1921 to 1926, the increase in both cases being 19 per cent for the period. In 1921 the estimated average expenditure for the erection of a one-family dwelling was \$3972 and in 1926 it was \$4725. Although the percentage of increase was the same for two-family houses, the cost was slightly lower than for the one-family type of dwelling. The estimated average cost per family unit in multi-family dwellings, on the other hand, was practically the same as in 1921, the peak having been reached in 1924. These figures do not include the cost of the land.

A summary of various studies dealing with the effects of low earnings upon the health of workers and their families shows clearly that while sickness is, of course, not limited to the poor, both sickness and death rates are much higher among those families with low incomes than among those whose incomes insure a comfortable standard of living.

Something of the extent of the displacement of labor by improved methods of production is shown by the report of a large copper refining company on their comparative employment and output in January, 1918, which was the peak employment period, and August, 1927. During this period of nine years the number of men employed was reduced from 578 to 233, while output increased about 10 per cent. The reduction in personnel included both skilled and unskilled labor.

Other sections of the Review contain statistics of wages, cost of living, trend of employment, strikes and lockouts, and articles on a variety of labor and economic subjects.

"Well, after his behavior yesterday, I'll never go fishing with him again as long as I live."

"Heavens, what did he do?"

"Oh, he just fished!"—John Bull's Summer Annual.

Willie—Ma, if the baby was to eat tadpoles, would it give him a big bass voice like a frog?

Mother—Good gracious, no! They'd kill him.

Willie—Well, they didn't!—Goblin.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

In spite of the disagreeable weather of last Sunday the November meeting was well attended and quite a "stormy" session was held. The membership report showed a total membership on November 19 of 1472, which was a high point in the history of the local. Fifty-six cards were deposited in the month and forty-three were withdrawn. Ten applications for membership were read and three new journeymen were obligated, these being Fritzie M. Buchignani, Rose E. Comp-ton and Charles J. Haluska, Jr. Apprentice members obligated were George A. Andersen, A. Ivaldi and A. A. Payne. Two applications which had been pending for months were declared withdrawn and the fees forfeited. Honorable withdrawal cards were granted to Leslie J. McDonnell and Eleanor R. Easton. Diplomas were presented to Carl M. Pedersen, Todd C. Zieger and Lynn White, who recently completed the I. T. U. course of lessons in printing. The members of the board of arbitration reported that they had the promise of the chairman that the decision would be rendered on Monday, November 21. (Which event did not materialize.) The report of the delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention was received and ordered filed. The Labor Day committee rendered an itemized statement of expenditures, which showed that it had kept well within the amount appropriated for that purpose. Francis-Valentine Company was, on motion, given a vote of thanks for the friendly and co-operative spirit shown by donating considerable printing to the union. A donation of \$5 was made to the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West Fund for Homeless Children. An application for admission to the Union Printers Home was received and approved for A. M. Schroeder. The union, by motion, ordered that each journeyman student working under agreement to complete the I. T. U. course of lessons in printing must comply with the regulations to complete at least one lesson each two weeks, and that failure on the part of the student so to do will cause the union to recommend that the I. T. U. president revoke the card granted under such agreement. President J. F. Dalton of Los Angeles Typographical Union visited at the November meeting, and by invitation of the chair occupied the chair of the vice-president during the meeting, and under the head of good and welfare delivered an interesting talk to the union in which he stated that in Los Angeles there was an inflexible rule that no applications would be considered for membership by anyone whose experience was limited to proofreading.

President J. F. Dalton of Los Angeles Typographical Union, who is also president of the State Federation of Labor, passed through San Francisco on the way home from Sacramento, where he had been attending a meeting of the commission studying the feasibility of old age pension for state employees. President Dalton was recently appointed to this commission by Governor C. C. Young.

Wm. S. Darrow, secretary of San Jose Typographical Union, was operated upon on November 18 and is reported as recovering rapidly. A letter from Mrs. Darrow to the secretary states that it is expected that Mr. Darrow will be able to leave the hospital within ten days.

In a communication from the Bureau of Education at Indianapolis it is stated that the head of the Bureau has been agreeably surprised at the large number of subscriptions to advanced or special courses received from journeymen. Any member of the union desiring information regarding the new lessons may secure the same without cost, and blanks for this purpose may be

secured in the office of the local president. The work of journeymen on either the regular lessons or special courses is considered confidential and is not included in the reports rendered on students' progress.

Frank Schonhoff, 86 years of age, father of Benjamin Schonhoff, former president of No. 21, was buried at Holy Cross Cemetery on Saturday, November 19. Mr. Schonhoff, Sr., died in Coalinga, California, and the services were held from St. Dominic's Church.

Typographical Topics is not acquainted with the foreman of the composing room of the Los Angeles Herald, but the following item from the Los Angeles Citizen of November 18 leads us to believe that he must be a "regular" fellow: "The foreman of the composing room, being one of few who still remember that there was a war only a short time ago, gave the following ex-service men of the Herald composing room a half-holiday on Armistice Day: Price, Schmidt, Scott, Herzberg, Zigler, Estes, Carr, Montgomery, Sutke and Ryan."

From the same paper it is learned that R. W. "Bob" Batup visited in Los Angeles last week.

Typographical Topics has been requested again to call attention to the dinner dance to be given by the Agate Club, the new organized club composed wholly of printers. The organization committee is: Delvin V. Markey, Phil Johnson, Harry Johnston and Ira E. Stuck. Those on the reception committee are: A. Maguinn, Bert Spies, Neil Martin, Harry Crotty, C. E. Martin, Dan Shannon, J. R. Daigneault, B. S. Gorin and D. Stillwell.

J. V. Verity, who recently arrived in this city, was referred to in last week's Clarion as James Derity. Mr. Verity, who has a wide acquaintance among printers throughout the United States, was, until recently, located in Florida, and relates many interesting occurrences during the boom period in that state.

R. C. (Cliff) Roberts is a recent arrival from Sacramento.

Bruce Brown, a recent arrival from Fresno, departed this week for Susanville. It is understood Mr. Brown expects to spend the winter on one of the papers of the latter city.

Last minute advice was received that H. D. Triplett, president of San Jose Union, had joined Secretary Darrow in a San Jose hospital. No details as to Mr. Triplett's indisposition were received.

Know Your Onions—Chapter XII.

By A. F. Moore.

Rotation of work would repeal that part of Section 3, Article 12, I. T. U. General Laws, compelling the giving out of situations, but would make imperative exactly what that law intended.

It would not infringe any right now claimed by or conceded to foremen, nor violate any contractual agreements with employers.

The union now agrees only to furnish a sufficient number to do the work, and foremen would be privileged to hire every member of the chapel, as is now his privilege. The necessity for subs to overlook no opportunity to market labor power now causes them to afford the office protection against insufficient force up to the last minute—a casualty company would charge a pretty penny to assume this guarantee, but subs can demand nothing.

Rotating work would inaugurate a minimum week of five days and a maximum of six without overtime penalty, and except in offices where it was most desirable to work (in point of wages, comforts, conveniences and treatment), there would be plenty of work procurable, and discharge for jumping would not mean a long period of short rations as is now the case, so the union would need to assume the responsibility of compelling members to fulfill its obligation to employers.

By having members deposit their cards with the chairman before permitted to seek work, it could be held until he had deported himself in conformity with usual composing room usages. This would be a threat of consignment to the jungle with its lack of conveniences and precarious future just as is now the discharge by the foreman for similar dereliction.

Printers might seek work in any capacity in which they were competent. No one could usurp their priority.

One might take his card and go elsewhere and return and resume where he left off, except in the event the place had become such an attractive one that no member was working more than five days each week—and that means good wages, good condition, healthful conditions and a lot of other desirable things an active mind can visualize.

Men now holding indispensable position could quit if demand for more pay was denied without fear of having to kill the wolf, when it appeared, in order to give the family a taste of fresh meat.

(Next week: Interesting Experiences.)

Our Mamie came sauntering up the front steps, having been to call on a new young couple in the neighborhood.

"How are they?" asked I. "Do you like them?"

"Oh," said our Mamie, "they are nice enough people, but they Lindbergh you to death."

Baffled, I said: "They Lindbergh you? What do you mean?"

"Well," said our Mamie, "it was 'We' this and 'We' that and 'We' that and 'We' this the whole time I was there."

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MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
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STUPID EMPLOYERS.

At the National Founders' Association meeting in New York, President William H. Barr of Buffalo characterized trades unionism as the same as Communism. "There is little difference between Communism and a labor union oligarchy." So he advocated the "open shop." James A. Emery, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers and chief walking delegate for the union busters' union, advocated legislation on the British model to curb labor organizations. No one went so far as to advocate outright Fascism—doubtless because Fascism requires the workmen to join the union and compels employers to deal with that union and to hire their workmen through it.

So long as employers maintain this stupid attitude, it is a wonder that even more workmen are not driven to the I. W. W. and other radical organizations. If unionism is the same as Socialism and Socialism the same as Communism, they might as well be outright Communists. It is, in fact, only because the working people are generally better informed than this particular group of employers that they do not do so. They know the difference, if Barr and Emery and their disciples do not, and they stick to the organization which makes for the stabilization of industry and of society.

The fact is, of course, that the American Federation of Labor is precisely the stoutest bulwark of the established order of society, and that its most dangerous enemies are those who would jeopardize it by undermining this bulwark. What the professional union busters lack is knowledge and intelligence. If the union leaders were as stupid and ignorant, the whole thing would have gone to smash long ago. The soundest conservative force in America is conservative labor unionism.—Chester Rowell in San Francisco Chronicle.

NEW FARM RELIEF PLAN.

A debenture-tariff scheme is the latest farm relief plan. It would compromise the farmers' demand for the McNary-Haugen bill and the President's opposition to that measure.

Under the new proposal, farmers who export wheat will be given debentures (certificates) representing the difference in the price of their wheat in Liverpool, which sets the world price, and the price in the United States. Exporting farmers would sell these debentures to business men, who could use them to pay tariff charges on goods they import.

The McNary-Haugen bill provides that the difference between Liverpool and domestic wheat prices shall be taken out of the United States Treasury. Under the compromise plan the difference would come from tariff receipts.

Die-hard opponents of the McNary-Haugen bill claim the new plan is an indirect subsidy. Defenders reply that it is no more a subsidy than high duties on aluminum and other products.

Numerous conferences are being held in an effort to reach a compromise on this knotty problem. The administration, it is said, will go a long way before it will permit the controversy to result in another presidential veto on the eve of a national election.

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REAP AS THEY HAVE SOWN.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Officials of the United Mine Workers of America are getting quite a hearty chuckle out of the I. W. W. coal strike in Colorado, especially since some of the coal operators, through state officials, have sent out "feelers" pleading that the United Mine Workers come into the situation and end the strike.

The turmoil in Colorado is the direct result of the contemptuous attitude of the coal operators toward the United Mine Workers and the efforts to organize that field. Union officials sought to establish a contract with the Colorado coal operators times without number, but, with few exceptions, the union was told to "move on." The "company union" and the so-called Rockefeller plan took the place of the bona fide trade union in the mines.

Now, having sown the wind, the coal operators are reaping the whirlwind. Instead of the operators having the stabilizing effect of a union with a responsible organization behind it, they have to deal with irresponsibles and "wobblies" who have no standing in organized labor.

As a matter of fact the Colorado non-union miners—or "company unionists"—have a righteous grievance against the operators. They are poorly paid and the working conditions are anything but what they should be. Therefore, when these miners saw a chance—and they were desperate—for better wages, they took it, although hanging their cause on a mighty slender reed—the I. W. W.

Officials of the mine workers are keeping hands off the strike and will not pull any chestnuts out of the fire for the Colorado operators. When the union takes part in organizing it will be solely on its own responsibility and initiative, and as a real trade union seeking the betterment of the Colorado miners.

**WE KILL
OUR POULTRY
3 TIMES DAILY**

—Handbill of a Jamaica (N. Y.) market.

Mrs. Witsend (from stairway)—Wilbur, for mercy's sake, turn off that radio! That woman has the awfulest voice I ever heard!

Wilbur—Ha! ha! This isn't the radio, ma. This is Mrs. Highpitch come to call!—Life.

"So you met Alice today."

"Yes, I hadn't seen her for ten years."

"Has she kept her girlish figure?"

"Kept it? She's doubled it."—Boston Transcript.

'Twas a restaurant near the railroad station. The young man decided to impress his girl. Calling the waiter, he said:

"Garcon, I want an extra nice cut of roast beef for two. Give my regards to the chef. Tell him to put the slightest tinge of garlic on the edge and make sure it is juicy. I will not have it rare; on the other hand, it must not be too well done—just right tending to medium in the center. Plenty of gravy. Be sure and instruct the chef relative to my order. That is all."

"Sure," said the waiter. "Soitainly." Then he shuffled to the dumb-waiter at the rear, whistled down and tube and shouted:

"Hey! Joe! Two on da roasta' bif!"

Better working conditions and shorter hours have been attained through organized labor. Demanding the union label is the best medium to keep these conditions. Will you do your duty?

WATCH THE TAX JUGGLERS.

Figures and arguments about taxation may be dull reading, but they are mighty important to the taxpayer. The existence of a treasury surplus will be made the excuse for all sorts of shrewd maneuvering by special interests to get out of paying taxes. Farmers and workers must be on guard. The best general principle is that any tax surplus should be applied to reduction of the debt. Why should the United States go on paying heavy interest charges to a fortunate class of investors at the same time that it makes an unnecessary present of reduced taxes to the same group of investors? If there is anything in the boast of big business about American prosperity, it is certain that our taxation system has proved fatal to none of the big men. Now is the time to pay off the war debt. In reality we paid for the war in materials as well as men as we went along and the war debt represents nothing in the world but the claim of the more prosperous part of the community against the less for repayment after the war is over. The investors gave in loans what by and large they should have given in taxes. Let's pay them off as soon as possible even if we have to tax them to do it.

Especially is it important that the Federal Government, under a specious plea of state's rights, should not abandon the inheritance tax. Of all our present taxes this is probably the most reasonable and the least possible to evade. If all states levied heavy inheritance taxes, there might be an argument—not, we think, a strong one—that the Federal Government should keep hands off. As many states either levy no taxes or ridiculously light taxes, the state's right plea is pure bunk. What merit there is in it is met by rebating part of the Federal tax to states which have an inheritance tax law.

A soiled and wabbly wayfarer happened to drift into the side door of a gymnasium where an acrobat was practicing.

When the acrobat had finished a round-off, flip-flap and full twisting somersault, the wayfarer approached him and exclaimed sympathetically:

"Don't worry. I just drank some of the same stuff and I got over it."

If you want a real good, made-to-order suit or overcoat bearing the union label, popularly priced from \$50 to \$75, come to this store.



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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting of November 18, 1927.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Central Labor Council of Oakland, inclosing donations of \$121 contributed to the Molders' Defense Fund. From Bill Posters' Union, inclosing check for \$5.00 for the Municipal Bond Campaign. From the Miscellaneous Employees' Union, stating that Thomas Cook is no longer a delegate to this Council.

Reports of Unions—Cracker Bakers—National Biscuit Company is still unfair. Garment Workers—Business dull; requested a demand for the union label when making purchases.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Organizing Committee—Reported that the matter of affiliation from the Longshoremen's Assn. was laid over for two weeks.

Mr. George Brewer addressed the Council on the activities of the Brotherhood Bank in this city, and announced that the bank will be open until 9 P. M., for banking business, and the safe deposit vault until 12 midnight.

Judge Lile T. Jacks addressed the Council and thanked everybody for the support he received at the recent election.

New Business—Moved that the Council declare a boycott on the Mannings Inc. Motion carried.

Receipts—\$712.70. **Expenses**—\$170.00.

Council adjourned at 8:40 P. M.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the Union Label, Card and Button when making purchases. Also to Patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.—J. A. O'Connell.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission. Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traug Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, November 16, 1927, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Meeting was called to order by Vice-President N. Burton at 8:20 p. m. On roll call the following officers were absent: J. C. Willis and A. W. Williams. Excused: Secretary Lane sick, Theo. Johnson and President J. R. Matheson, who came later.

Minutes of meeting of November 2nd approved as read.

Communications—Minutes of Building Trades Council noted and filed. From United Wall Paper Crafts of North America, thanking the League for its assistance in a demand for union-made wall paper; filed. From Homeless Children Committee of N. S. G. W., noted and filed. From Workers' Educational Bureau, its monthly bulletin, noted and filed for reference. From the Allied Printing Trades Council, new directory of union label printing shops in the city, filed for reference. From John J. Manning stating that he had received our letter of November 2nd relative to billboard and calendar publicity and would give the suggestion contained therein consideration; filed.

Bills—Referred to Trustees.

Reports of Committees—Agitation Committee recommended that the Field Secretary be instructed to have the billboard next to the Labor Temple put in condition and request unions to take space thereon which would be free of cost except for the painting of their allotted space. If any spaces are left the League should make use of them. Adopted. Secretary be instructed to draft a letter to be sent to various International Unions requesting them, if possible, a series of pictures or photographs of their particular industry showing the old and modern manufacturing process, same to be used for Union Label, Shop Card and Working Button publicity with a request for a response to that letter. Endorsed.

The Field Secretary reported on his activities for the past two weeks in visiting stores and the various labor headquarters. Concurred in.

Trustees—Report favorable on the bills. Same ordered paid.

Report of Unions—Janitors report they have organized the janitors in the Ferry Building. Had a meeting with the Harbor Commissioners with other unions on conditions. Tailors—Report business slow. Had to take away the union label from Ernest Klein, tailor, on 16th street near Mission. Typographical Union reports it has issued a new Union Label Shop Directory. Post Office Clerks report everybody working. Glove Workers report business slow. Look for Union Label in canvas and combination canvas gloves. Steam Fitters report things about the same. Plumbers report progress. Bill Posters report Foster and Kleiser in Oakland is fully organized and expect to have them in San Francisco within a short time. Thanks League for assistance given in the use of their Union Label in the late political campaign. Millmen report things slow. Only working part time. Elevator Operators report busy and organized 98%. Stereotypers report things good. Grocery Clerks report all chain stores unfair, especially the Mutual Stores. Request the Monthly Working Button from the clerk, man or woman.

New Business—On request of Delegate Soderberg of Tailors' Union the League will extend an invitation to B. Feinstein of Oakland to address the meeting on the subject of the Union Label, Card and Button agitation. That the firm of Knickerbocker Tailoring Co. can furnish dress suits and tuxedos and to so advise the Butchers' Union who will give a ball in the near future. Also to request their assistance to have Foster and Kleiser use the Bill Posters' Union Label.

Secretary Treasurer's Report—Receipts, \$105.10. Expenses \$62.60. Balance, \$751.35.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 9:10 P. M. to meet Wednesday, December 7, 1927.

W. G. DESEPTE, Acting Secretary.

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market. CARHARTT OVERALLS

BENDER'S

The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth

Packard Shoes
for Men

Martha Washington
Shoes for Women

BUY IT TODAY!!!

SURE DEATH TO ARGENTINE ANTS
SCHRAEDER'S
ARGENTINE ANT
POWDER
NOT DANGEROUS TO CHILDREN OR FOOD

YOU NEEDED IT YESTERDAY

Phone Kearny 1540

UNION LABEL CLOTHES

Al Sandell
TAILOR

830 MARKET STREET

Rooms 207-210 Gillette Building

Second Floor

Corner Ellis Street

FURNITURE
DRAPERIES

CARPETS

STOVES
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EASIEST TERMS

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1017 MARKET STREET, ABOVE SIXTH

We Give and Redeem American Trading
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AN IDEA

You may get an idea from a Humboldt "Ambition Bond" that will start you off toward your goal of Financial Independence. Ask for a copy of this "Bond"—it will make saving easier for you.

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Head Office: 783 Market Street, near 4th

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Finest Work on Shirts
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BY THE WAY

Americans who don't respond to the stirring appeal for the Pittsburgh miners made by the recent labor conference in the Smoky City can hardly be considered real Americans. Everything of justice and liberty that America stands for is at stake in Western Pennsylvania and it is not conceivable that the people of this country will stand idly by, once they know the situation, and see these rights and liberties destroyed by giant corporations. The conference and its comprehensive program for the relief of the miners and the enlightenment of the public as to the real situation are bound to turn the spotlight on Pittsburgh as it has not been turned for years. Good is sure to come of the conference. But the conference only of organized labor and every lover of justice to made a beginning. It is now up to every member get busy at once with a will and aid in every way possible in providing money, food and clothing for the virtually destitute miners and their families. Committees charged with this task of relief will soon be at work in nearly every community and will need active help and co-operation. Not only the lives of the miners are in jeopardy but the liberties for which men and women of this nation have given their life-blood for generations. If these liberties continue to be tramped under foot, as they have in the last two years in the Pittsburgh district, then America is in a bad way and Americans will deserve every bit of repression and tyranny they get.

No wonder the public utility interests grow hysterical whenever government ownership or control or anything savoring in the slightest of government competition is mentioned. The utilities are coining money, more and more each year, and they have a fainting spell if there is a suggestion of curbing their swollen profits. This year is giving a good example of soaring utility profits. Net earnings of public utility companies this year are approximately 13 per cent greater than in 1926, according to a study concluded by the United States Commerce Department. Reports to the department from the 95 largest systems serving gas, electricity, heat, power, traction and water show an aggregate of \$560,098,000 in net earnings from January 1 to October 1. In the corresponding period of 1926 the aggregate was \$495,352,000. Net earnings of the 95 companies totalled \$715,027,000 for the 12 months of 1926. If earnings during the third quarter of 1927 are proportionate to those of the first three quarters, the total for this year will be in the neighborhood of \$808,000,000. The picture presented by the reports given in the foregoing explains the present big publicity campaign of the utility interests to convince the public that everything is lovely in the utility field and that even to think of curbing utility rapacity and power is almost treason.

* * *

A strong campaign is now being made to abolish the Federal inheritance tax. This is another campaign that comes under the head of an endeavor to ameliorate the sad condition of the rich. Nominally this demand will come from states which will claim that they want the inheritance taxes for themselves. Actually it will come from the rich who by one device or another have achieved in the various state legislatures even more power over taxation than they have in the Federal Congress. Five states have no inheritance tax. Florida, in a bid for the patronage of the rich, has a constitutional provision against it. A great many other states have a ludicrously small tax. For the Federal Government therefore to abandon the inheritance tax would simply mean that a great many estates would go scot free. Yet the inheritance tax is far and away the most equitable tax that can be levied. It cannot be passed by the rich to the poor. It corresponds with justice. There is reason why men should be al-

lowed to provide for widows and orphans during a certain period of dependency. In justice there is little more reason why the able-bodied heirs of a rich man should expect as a matter of right to inherit his fortune than there is that the future descendants of Bobby Jones should expect to inherit the margin by which he usually wins his golf games to apply to the reduction of their own scores. We shall need to watch the tax policy of the next Congress.

TEST GIVEN FOR SPARK PLUG LEAKS.

Cracked spark plug porcelains on your car will cause the engine to miss or make starting difficult. The free emergency road service department of the California State Automobile Association suggests as a test for this trouble placing a few drops of oil on and around the plugs with the engine running.

When the ball players are down South in the spring the old boys do not take any chances with their pitching arms, letting the youngsters prove their energies instead.

One day at Little Rock, where the Detroit team was playing an exhibition game, old "Red" Donahue, who in his day was the sharpest-tongued man in baseball, was tossing them over and letting the Little Rock batters hit at will, to the great delight of the spectators.

"Oh, 'Red,' you're easy," shrieked one very wild fan who was getting on 'Red's' nerves.

"I'm not half as easy as you are," retorted "Red"; "you paid 50 cents to see me do it."

Fiancee—Robert, mother asked me to object to the use of the word "obey" in the ceremony.

He—And what did you tell her?

Fiancee—I said I'd let it stand. I told her you could take a joke as well as any man.

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership, begin to do so now.

THE LABOR CLARION

LABOR TEMPLE

SIXTEENTH AND CAPP STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

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Owned, Managed
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Californians.

Serves more than a
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Christmas Slippers

Select them at our Downtown Store
(825 Market Street)—Greatest selection! Newest styles! Biggest values! Lowest prices! Men's Women's, Children's slipper gifts!

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**825 MARKET STREET
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STORE
CLOSES
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AT
6 P. M.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: J. F. Brady of the Federal employees, Joseph Connolly of the janitors, Steve Rompone of the musicians, T. H. de Maeyer of the butchers, Louis Seeskin of the machinists, George F. Nicholas of the railroad trainmen.

The annual entertainment and ball given by the Molders' Union in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple last Saturday night was a pronounced success. Those who attended say it surpassed any previous affair of the kind ever given by the organization. As a result of the ball several families on Thanksgiving Day ate turkey at the expense of the union, as every ticket purchaser had a chance to get one.

The Barbers' Union is to give a grand ball and fashion show at the Civic Auditorium on Saturday evening, December 17th. The latest Paris and American fashions of all kinds will be placed on exhibition by beautiful living models. After the fashion show dances will be enjoyed until the wee small hours of the following morning. A record-breaking attendance is anticipated by the committee in charge of arrangements.

Comptroller of the Customs John J. Deane of San Francisco conferred Monday with Customs Commissioner Camp, Senator Shortridge and members of the House Ways and Means Committee over reclassification of customs employees. Deane pleaded for an increase in wages for employees, who are now paid the same low wages they received prior to the war, a fact which is making it increasingly difficult to keep old employees and to attract new men of the right type. Deane expressed himself as highly satisfied as a result of his conferences. It is hoped to have the customs salaries raised in the forthcoming Treasury Department appropriation bill.

For some time the Seattle Labor movement, at

the instigation of the Culinary Unions of that city, have been trying to organize the Manning Coffee Stores in that city and section, as most of them now conduct a sort of restaurant in addition to dispersing coffee, etc., where they serve coffee in liquid form, together with doughnuts, pie and light refreshments. Nothing was able to be worked out, and the people were placed on the unfair list of the movement of that city. Organized labor along the coast has been notified and asked to assist. A number of places are conducted under that name in this city. Attempts have been made by the Culinary Joint Board here to get them lined up, but without success, and as a consequence the Labor Council last Friday night ordered them placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Council.

George Brewer of the Brotherhood Bank addressed the last meeting of the Labor Council, directing attention to the fact that the bank is now kept open for business from 9 o'clock in the morning until the same hour at night. The safe deposit vaults are open until midnight.

Judge Lile T. Jacks paid a visit to the Labor Council last Friday night and took advantage of the occasion to thank all those who supported him for re-election at the recent municipal balloting.

Andrew Furuseth writes from Washington to the effect that while a number of harmful measures will undoubtedly be introduced at the next session of Congress with the idea in mind of wiping out the Seaman's Law, he is of the opinion that none of them will succeed in getting through. He will be on guard throughout the session, which he says is likely to be a rather lengthy one this year because of the numerous matters of importance that must be dealt with in one way or another.

William E. Steineck, of Bookbinders' Union No. 63, of Los Angeles, attended the meeting of

the San Francisco local last Friday night and spoke in favor of an organizer being placed in that city for the purpose of bringing into the fold every establishment within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles local. During the American Federation of Labor convention a conference was held by interested parties looking to the bringing about of such action all along the Pacific Coast.

Pacific Coast Organizer Karl Raaka of this city has gone to Los Angeles to carry on a campaign in an effort to organize all those coming within the jurisdiction of the International Upholsterers' Union. He will probably remain in the south for some time unless directed to go elsewhere in the interest of his organization.

Interviewed in New York, Mrs. Pugh, wife of one of the British fraternal delegates to the American Federation of Labor, said of all the cities in America that she had visited she liked San Francisco best. She said: "There is something about that great city that is entrancing." When questioned concerning New York, she said: "Oh, I can't breathe in its canyons."

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ABOLISHED.

Mussolini has strengthened his dictatorship by having the Grand Council of the Fascisti Party abolish universal suffrage.

The right to vote "will depend on some definite contribution to the nation's welfare and progress, whether in high or low capacity."

The Fascisti will be the sole judge of who has contributed to the nation's welfare. They will exclude all opponents. No opposition party is permitted and the number of deputies in the national parliament is reduced from 560 to 400.

The Grand Council also orders that campaigns for membership enrollments be abandoned. More than 30,000 members were dropped last year. The Black Shirts have a good standing membership of 1,029,576 males and 76,546 females.

Mussolini is convinced that Italy can be controlled by his compact, disciplined organization. It is backed by the secret police, press censorship and denial of free press and assembly. The regular trade unions have been destroyed and government-controlled unions set up. Strikes are outlawed and wages set by compulsory arbitration.

Miss Brown—I suppose you were nervous when you first asked your husband for money.

Mrs. Bridey—No, I was calm—and collected.—Boston Transcript.

She—Am I the first girl you ever kissed?

He—Of course you are.

She—Well, the others certainly haven't been missing much.

Better working conditions and shorter hours have been attained through organized labor. Demanding the union label is the best medium to keep these conditions. Will you do your duty?

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